

The offensive against the family purse is raging on several sectors.

The boycott might be an effectual remedy for the profiteering remedy.

Teuton prisoners think the war will be over by fall. Yes, it may be over in Germany.

Fellows who committed bigamy to escape going to France have queer taste in fighting.

When it comes to any actual fighting the crown prince might as well be a "conscientious objector."

It would be thoughtful and helpful of Mr. Hoover to decide just what is a legitimate chewing gum ration.

Fishing being a useful occupation one may look forward serenely to a vacation of service to the nation.

The fact that soap is \$5 a pound in Constantinople probably does not cause much worry to the average Turk.

One of the lonesome men is the tariff expert who tries to start an argument about protection and free trade.

Abolishing seams as a war economy seems strange. How are they going to utilize all those cunning little catches?

Japan has just floated a loan of \$25,000,000, which sounds as if it is proposing to get into the war for one day, anyway.

Not even adorable woman can make overalls look pretty by wearing them, but she can invest them with a certain attractiveness.

It gives a sense of security, somehow, to hear the proprietor of a ten-by-ten-foot war garden talk about "rotation of crops."

An epidemic of influenza is rampant in the German army, but it goes without saying they are not sneezing at the Americans.

A patch on the pantaloon was once not far removed from disgrace, in public estimation. Now it is one of the minor decorations of war.

If Germany could invent or discover a single thing that anybody else wants she would be more cheerful about the trade outlook after the war.

War gardeners are also becoming more efficient. Either they grow more vegetables this year than last or their imagination is better trained.

In addition to the customary "R. S. V. P." dinner invitations may soon bear the inscription "B. Y. O. S." meaning bring your own sugar.

With sons of Garfield, Cleveland, Roosevelt and Taft in the service, the country does not have to worry over what to do with the sons of its presidents.

Persons who have tried to defraud the government did not do so because they desired to solve the cost of living problem with board and room in prison.

It is a pity that profiteers cannot be included in the list of enemy aliens, for they are enemies to their country and allies to its defense and its interests.

The use of gas masks is extending. In China they are using them as a protection against infectious plagues. Eventually they may even be used in legislative debates.

A restraint on travel, aside from expense and inconvenience, results from the fact that an immense number of Americans just now want to go to France or nowhere.

In the hustle and hurry of war, and preparations for war, that new star recently discovered will have to go it alone for a while. No one can afford the time now to give it a guiding hand.

"We must not grind up the seed corn of the future," is the way President Lowell of Harvard puts the necessity of not allowing the colleges to be thinned unduly by the war. The simile is at once picturesque and exact.

The thought that one's crops will feed our soldiers ought to make even such a prosaic work as knocking off potato bugs patriotic and pleasing.

The splendid record being made by our troops abroad should stimulate in every way the determination to stand back of them by those at home.

Honey is recommended as a substitute for sugar. So if a bee stings you, don't strike back. Be a real American and accept the sting as one of the necessary wounds of the war.

Hundred dollar suits of men's clothes are predicted for next year. There is an idea, however, that the most popular clothes for men in the coming year will be the suits that have stood by the wearers for a full year before.

The way to keep your patriotism bright behind the lines is to keep that belt around your appetite within the bounds of reason, and the way to do it is to refrain from eating like a hog and put in about eight hours at useful work.

STANDARD WAGE IS WAR MEASURE

Its Necessity Reluctantly Admitted by Those Responsible for Its Passage.

LABOR IS AMPLY PROTECTED

Every Safeguard Thrown Around Law Made Necessary by the Exigencies of War—General News of Interest in Labor World.

National standardization of wages as a war measure has been the subject of discussion between the war labor policies board and representatives of industrial management for several days.

"In seeking standardization the precedents of unionized industry are being followed," Felix Frankfurter, chairman of the board said. "Wages have, of course, long been standardized by the agreements of employers and employees in many industries. Now it is planned for the whole people. Except as a war measure it frankly would not have been considered. The president has said that industry plays an essential and as honorable a role in this great struggle as do military armaments."

The policies board was instructed by congress to standardize wages, Mr. Frankfurter said, because of the need to stabilize industrial conditions, so that no productive power be wasted, and the further need for increased production of warstuffs.

"But although the showing made by representatives of the army, navy and Emergency Fleet corporation was overwhelmingly convincing," Mr. Frankfurter added, "the policies board would have hesitated to ask labor to make whatever sacrifice wage standardization involves, if the proper standards had not been erected. If profiteering had been allowed to go on unchecked and the cost of living had not been controlled, standardization would not have been just."

"Congress, through the taxes on excess profits; the war industries board, through its price fixing by the president, through the veto of \$2.40 wheat, have prepared the way for standardization of wages. Additional methods of keeping down the cost of living are being investigated at this time."

Louisville (Ky.) horseshoers ask \$4 a day.

Our lighting and power industry employs 920,000.

Striking blacksmiths at the Schenectady (N. Y.) plant of the American Locomotive company voted to return to work. The decision was reached after an appeal to their patriotism by federal authorities.

The general strike movement throughout Argentina has failed, owing to the lack of support given it by the working classes. Partial strikes in some industries continue, but these are not of national importance.

The San Francisco Iron Trades council, with jurisdiction over all iron working trades in the San Francisco bay district, voted to repudiate the action of the Oakland boilermakers and to order the strikers to return to work at once.

The Bekkedal lumber company plant resumed operations at Couderay, Wis., the sawmill crew returning to work. The men asked for a 50-cent increase a day, or \$3 a day for common labor and skilled labor higher. The company granted the increase.

The Yale & Towne company of Stamford, Conn., has granted to its 4,200 employees a voluntary increase of 15 per cent in wages. This is the third general increase since November, 1915, aggregating 52 per cent over the wage scale then effective.

Striking postmen in Winnipeg and other western Canadian cities who refused to obey the order of their committee and return to work pending a hearing on their grievance before a subcommittee of the cabinet, were notified that they must report for duty or their places will be filled.

Managers of British shell manufacturing factories reckon that it requires three women, because of their lighter physique, to do the work of two men. Experience has shown that it is unwise to make a long workday for the women and in most of the shell factories in this district they put in only eight hours, while men work 11½ and in some plants 12.

Loom fixers and weavers at the Warren (R. I.) Manufacturing company and the Parker mills, who have been on strike for three weeks for a 15 per cent wage increase, decided at a mass meeting to continue the strike until their demands were granted. Of the 2,500 employees 750 are involved in the strike, forcing a reduction in output of more than 30 per cent, according to estimates of company officials.

The striking employees of the Smith & Wesson company at Springfield, Mass., returned to work pending a decision on the point at issue by Maj. O. J. Getchell, representative of Secretary of War Baker.

Provision for arbitration affecting employees and employing lumbermen and loggers of the Northwest were framed at Portland where lumber operators of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and western Montana met with Col. Bryce P. Disque, commanding the spruce production division of the United States signal corps, it was learned.

PEACE ON THE GREAT LAKES

Threatened Strike of Seamen and Firemen is Averted by Conference Held at Washington.

Orders calling off the threatened strike of seamen and firemen on the great lakes were issued by Victor A. Olander, secretary of the Sailors' union, and other union leaders.

The announcement was made following a three-hour discussion between Olander, Andrew Furuseth, Patrick O'Brien and Thomas Conway, representatives of the men; Chairman Hurley of the shipping board and E. R. Bass, chairman of the board's labor adjustment commission.

In meeting all grievances given by the men for a strike, Chairman Hurley ordered the Lake Carriers' association and all its members to sign the nation's appeal for men for merchant ships "as originally drafted and without any changes."

He also ordered the association not to require seamen to register in its shipping offices or assembly rooms pending further negotiations.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES

Toronto (Canada) Builders' Laborers' union has 800 members at the front.

In France the working time of female munition workers is ten hours a day.

St. Louis (Mo.) aldermen have increased the pay of city workmen to conform with union scales.

The American Red Cross has given 500,000 francs to assist in fighting the epidemic of Spanish influenza in Switzerland.

On the recommendation of the law committee each member of the American Federation of Labor will be assessed 1 per cent during the period of the war, state bodies \$5 and central bodies \$10.

Announcement is made by Canada's food board that as a result of the enrollment week for the soldiers of the soil, more than 20,000 boys have been secured in Ontario and the four western provinces.

Eager to take advantage of the Supreme court's invalidation of the child labor law, hundreds of mill, mine and factory owners are preparing to recruit minor children where unprotected by state laws.

Employees of the Holyoke (Mass.) Glazed Paper and Card company, numbering 150, struck for an increase of 25 per cent in wages and a reduction from 52 to 50 working hours a week. The strikers are not organized.

Madison (Wis.) Federated Trades council has appointed a special committee to "study the various schemes for co-operative stores and other forms of consumers' enterprises which result in reducing the prices of goods to the consumer."

The striking employees of the F. & Wesson company, Springfield, Mass., in mass meeting, unanimously voted to place their cause in the hands of President Wilson or his representative and to abide by the decision of such arbitrator.

The night shifts of machinists and toolmakers in Newark, N. J., and vicinity which comprise about 30 per cent of the men who recently went on strike, returned to work following the promise of the war department to secure for them a raise in pay.

The strike of letter carriers, which left Toronto and Winnipeg without mail service for many days, and which spread to a score of other Canadian cities, ended after a conference in Ottawa between representatives of the men and the Dominion cabinet.

The war labor board denied the request of eight metal manufacturing industries at Waynesboro, Pa., for a rehearing of the decision granting 3,000 employees increased wages ranging from 40 to 70 cents an hour. An examiner of the board will determine the classification of workers.

The sailing of a fleet of steamers from Boston was held up by a strike of coal trimmers. They asked for 75 cents an hour, an increase of 15 cents.

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen reports that 44 new lodges were established during the month of October, being more than in any preceding month in its history.

Garage repairmen, helpers, automobile washers and polishers formed the first union of its character in Chicago under the title of the American Unity Garage union. Its chief purpose will be to standardize the scale of wages and make six days the standard week of labor. Washers are to receive \$25 a week, polishers, \$22.50, floormen \$20, and repairmen 75 cents an hour. The day, under the union rules, is to consist of nine hours. It was announced that representatives of 50 garages were present at the first meeting.

Resolutions protesting against the section of the last civil appropriation bill providing that no money appropriated for wages nor fixed by statute shall be available to pay wages in excess of the standard determined by the war labor policies board were passed by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Differences between striking street car conductors and motormen and the Georgia Railway and Power company, which have resulted in paralysis of the transport system, are settled.

Three hundred and twenty-five helpers working at the Chicago & Alton shops at Bloomington, Ill., went on strike when they failed to get an increase in wages. It is feared that President Bird, federal manager of the Chicago & Alton, acting through Secretary McAdoo, will order the entire shops closed. Two thousand five hundred men would be thrown out of work if the shops closed.



1—Group of convalescent American officers on the estate of Hon. Mrs. Spender Clay, formerly Pauline Astor, at Lingfield, Surrey, which has been turned into an American Red Cross home. 2—Vassar college girls canning fruits for the American troops in France. 3—Admiral Sims running up the Stars and Stripes at St. George's school, Harpenden, England.

FRENCH POET'S BIRTHPLACE SHATTERED BY SHELLS



This French official photograph shows the ruin that shells have wrought in La Ferte Flon, southwest of Chateau-Thierry, on the road to Paris. The village is the birthplace of Racine, the great French poet and playwright.

GERMAN WOUNDED ARE KINDLY TREATED



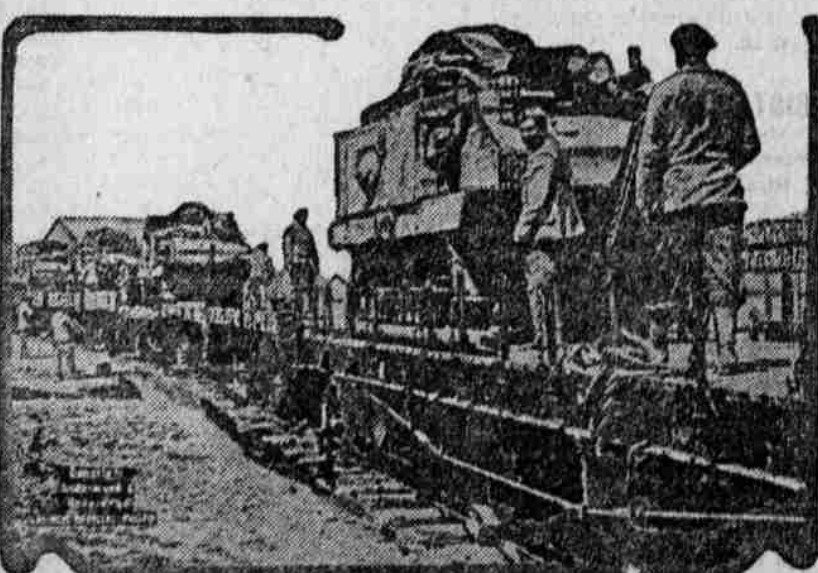
German prisoners that require medical attention have their immediate wants cared for by the allied surgeons directly behind the battle arena and are later transferred to the base hospitals, where they are permitted to regain their strength until fit for removal to the concentration camps. The picture shows British doctors engaged in fixing up German wounded.

PEERESS IS WAR WORKER



The call of their country's service has been heard by practically all of Great Britain's beautiful and talented peeresses. In the front rank of these industrious workers in war activities is the countess of Wilton, who has been devoting herself to war work since the outbreak of the conflict. She has served as a nurse in one of the hospitals where wounded soldiers are being treated and has won the hearts of the soldiers by her tender and sympathetic care. Before she enlisted in the nursing corps she was active in the many bazaars which marked the early part of the war.

SWIFT MOSQUITO TANKS OF THE FRENCH



On this train, being rushed to the front, are some of the swift, light mosquito tanks built by the French that have proved so efficient in the allied offensive in the Alsne-Marne region.

TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES

Tongs manipulated by one hand have been invented for helping in handling clothes when washing at home.

In designating the banks of a river, the terms right and left are used with reference to the position of one who is facing in the direction of the river's flow.

It Pays to Be Courteous. Policemen should learn it pays to be courteous. A Pittsburgh bluecoat found such to be a fact. He saw a man and two women getting off a Joplin car, each carrying a heavy suitcase. The officer, seeing that one of the women was having trouble in carrying her baggage, gallantly stepped up and asked that he be permitted to assist her. When he picked it up something inside rattled suspiciously. At police station, says the Sun, 72 quarts of liquor were removed from the suitcases.—Kansas City Star.